World Alliance News Letter

Vol. XXVIII, No. 1 January, 1952

HOUGHTON LIBRARY OF RELIGION

# Strengthen the Foundations!

Is our faith in God being shaken? Have we entirely lost confidence in our power, under the divine providence, to shape the destiny of our world?

There are those who tell us that all people today — from East and West, from North and South — are "overwhelmed by events" and "trapped by the consequences of their mutual hostility". We are caught, they seem to say, in a gigantic international rat race where all is futility. Those, on the other hand, who trust God's lordship over history are more realistic. They find some evidence of a trend toward the establishment of a larger measure of both order and justice among the nations. The religious forces should throw the full weight of their influence — potentially very great — toward the strengthening and enlarging of that trend. Some ways in which religion can help will be suggested in the following brief survey of critical areas:

Korea. The United Nations has, to date, successfully halted aggression in Korea. The cost, in devastation and loss of life, has been incalculably vast. There is, however, a strong possibility that an armistice can be arranged; that out of the whole experience, with its mixed history of big blunders and brilliant strategy, both military and political, there may come a constructive settlement.

Religious forces have an immediate two-fold responsibility: to give generous aid for Korean relief and rehabilitation; to build up massive support for the world organization which in Korea has taken steps to develop a technique of collective security that could, if carried further with imagination and courage, help rid the earth of the war scourge.

Economic Aid. Since April 3, 1948, when the Economic Cooperation Administration took over the implementation of the Marshall Plan, some $12 billion have been spent for the recovery of national economies — primarily in Europe but also to some extent in Asia. Many sharp criticisms can be levelled at ECA. Nevertheless, as ECA went out of existence at the end of 1951, the over-all judgment was that this agency made a crucially important contribution to European economic recovery and political stability.

Today religious forces have a dual task with respect to economic aid. (1) With its fundamental emphasis on the sacredness of the individual human being, religion must insistently demand that funds be allocated by the Mutual Security Administration (successor to ECA) not only for rearmament but also to help insure economic stability and improved living standards in all countries. (2) We must vigorously promote country-wide support for an expanded technical cooperation program, because this program "to help people help themselves" fosters the self-respect which is an inherent human right.

Asia. The threat of Soviet expansionism has not yet been eliminated in Asia. The most baffling problems, largely arising out of the present Far Eastern ferment, remain to be settled. Yet it may be that we of the West have begun to throw off our attitude of superiority, offspring of 19th century "white man's colonialism and imperialism". Perhaps we have learned that we must back up the legitimate people's movements for both bread and liberty. We may even be slowly understanding that our only long-range hope for the victory of the ideals we cherish lies in winning the Asian peoples to respect and, of their own accord, accept those ideals. Religion in this area must practice with greater courage its principle of human brotherhood, making it specifically relevant to our relations with Asians, as well as with Africans and Latin Americans.

Soviet-American Relations. The most that can be said about Soviet-American relations is that they have not deteriorated during the past year. Competent authorities agree that there is appreciably less chance of general war breaking out now than a year ago. The climate of the world, however, continues to be one of bitter hostility between the two major world blocs. Vituperation, name-calling, and propaganda maneuvers still dominate the diplomacy between the USA and the USSR. At this point the religious forces can make a contribution by reasserting their firm faith in God and man, their belief that the divine potentialities of mankind can overcome the demonic drives within men. No one can prophesy how momentously world events might be directed toward hard-headed compromises of radical differences and therefore toward increased international order, *if* our faith were so boldly expressed as to help transform the moral climate from one of hate, desperation and provincialism to one of understanding, hope and universalism.

While the foundations of our world are being shaken, it is our unique task in synagogues and churches to build patience, spiritual stamina and moral courage. It is our task to help our people attain an authentic hope and a reborn confidence that they can, under God, achieve the world conditions in which human decency, international order, and peace with justice will prevail.

# ITEMS OF INTEREST

## Merrill House Seminar

The third annual Church Peace Union Seminar on world affairs will use as this year's theme, "Toward a Free World". This four-session seminar, arranged for some 60 community leaders, will be held in the Board Room of Merrill House, 170 East 64th Street, New York City. The Seminar will start at 3:00 p.m. on Tuesday, February 5 and will continue for consecutive Tuesday afternoons through February 26.

The subjects for the four Seminars are: (1) "A Free World and Its Spiritual Foundations"; (2) "The Moral Law: The Basis for a Free World"; (3) "Toward a Stable, Free World Economy"; (4) "The Democratic Tradition and a Free World Community".

To make reservations and to procure further information write or telephone to The Church Peace Union (TEmpleton 8-4120).

## New Director for National Citizens' Committee

The National Citizens' Committee for United Nations Day has recently appointed Lloyd Bailie as its new director. Mr. Bailie is a member of the bar and has been an active member for the last four years of the Friends Committee on National Legislation. The National Citizens' Committee is carrying on a year-round program of education on the United Nations.

## 26th Annual United Nations National Student Contest

The American Association for the United Nations has announced plans for its 26th Annual United Nations Student Contest. The AAUN hopes this year to reach 50,000 to 75,000 students and such a goal will need the support and promotional work of many community groups. The contest is open to all high school students, in the United States and its territories, of recognized public, private and parochial schools. Competition is based on the results of a written examination on the United Nations, to be given in every competing school on March 27, 1952.

Contest study kits containing the booklet, *United Nations—Action for Peace,* with a supplement, *United Nations Survey for* 1951, and a copy of the United Nations Charter will be sent to each school registering for the contest. Additional kits will be available at a nominal fee. The two best papers from each school will be sent to AAUN headquarters where they will be judged by a national committee. First and second national prizes for the contest are $500 or a trip to Europe, and $100. Top 14 contestants will be eligible for scholarships offered by leading colleges. A great many local prizes will also be awarded. The AAUN at 45 East 65th Street, New York 21, will be glad to furnish additional information about the contest.

## An Invocation

A prayer called "The Great Invocation" was issued in 1945 by World Goodwill, an organized me ment for aiding the establishment of right hun relations (located at 11 West 42nd Street, New Y 18, N. Y.). Since then it has been translated into languages and broadcast over radio stations on f continents. "The Great Invocation" reads as follo

"From the point of Light within the Mind of G let light stream forth into the minds of men. Let Li descend on Earth. From the point of Love within Heart of God let love stream forth into the heart men. May Christ return to Earth. From the cen where the Will of God is known let purpose guide little wills of men — the purpose which the Ma knows and serves. From the center which we call race of men let the Plan of Love and Light work and may it seal the door where evil dwells. Let Li and Love and Power restore the Plan on Earth."

## Washington Seminars

A series of Seminars for Christian Citizens will conducted during 1952 in Washington, D. C. Be ning January 10, the seminars will continue thro May. They are arranged for different age and inte groups. Further information and a complete sched of 1952 seminars can be procured from the natio headquarters of one of the following sponsor groups: American Baptist Convention, Brethren, C gregational Christian, Disciples of Christ, Evangel and Reformed, Friends, Lutheran, Methodist, Pre terian, National Council of Churches, Natio Student YWCA.

## Recommended Magazine Articles

**Realism and the Intellectual in a Time of Crisis** by Helen M. Lynd. (*The American Scholar,* Winter 1951-52.)

A searching article about the responsibility of intellectuals in a time of world-wide social revolution like the present.

**If Germany is Unchecked . . .** by Hans Simons. (*The Reporter,* December 11, 1951.)

Dr. Simons discusses some of the perplexing questions troubling many people who have thought about the future of Germany.

**The Moral Challenge of Communism** by Barbara Ward (*Atlantic,* December 1951.)

A frank, forceful essay about the moral requirements which the Western world must meet if it is successfully to face the challenge of the mid-twentieth century world.

**Britain's Prospects Under Churchill** by George Lichtheim (*Commentary,* December 1951.)

This revealing article suggests some of the effects that the Conservative victory may have upon British foreign policy.

**We Are Teaching About the United Nations** by Katherine Scrivener (*NEA Journal,* December 1951.)

An article full of practical suggestions for teachers. Some of the ideas may be helpful to church school teachers. The author's technique is to make world problems relevant to the child at any age level.

# TECHNICAL COOPERATION IN 1952

RICHARD M. FAGLEY

This year should see a major increase in technical assistance to the self-development of the underdeveloped countries. If the budget recommendations of the Economic and Social Council are accepted, the United Nations and specialized agencies will have, for this year's expanded program, $26 million in new and unexpended funds, as compared with $14 million actually spent in the initial period. The increase in the US bilateral program is harder to calculate because technical assistance is not a separate title in the Mutual Security Act. The late Henry G. Bennett of the Technical Cooperation Administration estimated the amount available at $100 million. This includes a $12 million contribution to the UN program.

In addition, the British Commonwealth scheme of technical assistance for South and Southeast Asia, better known as the Colombo Plan, should move this year from the planning to the operating stage. The plan calls for assistance up to £8 million over a three year period. Other regional undertakings, as those of the Organization of American States, the Caribbean Commission, and the South Pacific Commission, need to be taken into account. And mention should also be made of technical assistance projects of certain colonial governments, private foundations, and business groups.

The general trend might be described as a shifting from low to second gear. Three years ago this month President Truman focused world attention on the need for an expanded and concerted effort to share technical and scientific knowledge. The next two years were largely devoted to preparing the mechanisms. This past year the program began to move. And this year it will considerably accelerate.

But it is far from moving into high gear. Inertia and the fear of change on the part of some governments, and the burden of armaments in most countries, stand in the way of the bold, new program now possible. The present hope is that the current increase can be maintained until tensions become less acute and other obstacles are overcome by popular and governmental recognition of tangible benefits.

### THE CURRENT PROGRAM

It is much too early to evaluate a combined operation which will require decades for full success. Yet certain facts may be noted as part of an interim assessment.

The breadth of the program is one notable feature. The report of the United Nations TAB (Technical Assistance Board), currently before the General Assembly, lists projects for 57 countries and territories. USA bilateral programs were being carried on in 37 countries as of September 30, 1951. Interestingly, the list of countries supplying technical experts is similarly broad. The TAB report indicates that experts have been recruited from 54 countries. While the USA supplies the largest number in this multilateral program, it accounts for only 27 per cent of the total.

The number of experts sent overseas is being largely matched by the number of indigenous technicians given fellowships or scholarships for advanced study. By the end of 1951, the UN and the specialized agencies had some 1,000 experts in the field, and about the same number of fellows from the underdeveloped countries. The numbers are expected to rise to 1,400 and 1,300, respectively, by Spring 1952. The figures for the USA bilateral programs are comparable. Thus while the initial focus is on the sending of experts into underdeveloped regions (over half of the current budget is devoted to this purpose), the training of native experts is not being neglected.

The budget proposed by the TAB indicates the types of assistance sought and provided. The percentage division is as follows:

*Food and Agriculture Organization,* for animal and crop improvement, land and water development, etc. 27%

*World Health Organization,* for public health administration, work on communicable diseases, etc. 25%

*UN Technical Assistance Administration,* for industrial development, transport and communications, public administration, etc. 18%

*UNESCO,* for fundamental education, technical and scientific research and training, etc. 14%

*International Labor Organization,* for technical and vocational training, manpower problems, etc. 13%

*International Civil Aviation Organization,* for civil aviation projects. 3%

The problems of coordinating the various multilateral and bilateral programs are gradually being solved. Clearance at the headquarters level appears to be generally satisfactory. At the field level, progress is seen in the appointment by the TAB of coordinating officers, usually called resident representatives, for an increasing number of countries.

It should be noted that the coordination involved is primarily a modest effort to prevent unnecessary duplication and inefficiency. The question of transcending the present rather piecemeal approach to economic and social development remains largely for the future. While certain general surveys are requested and undertaken, most of the work deals with separate recognized needs, and only a fraction of these. As the various projects multiply, they may eventually add up to a grand strategy for a given country or region.

To a layman in this field, the chief weakness of current programs appears to be the lack of planning in terms of grand strategy. One would like to see, for example, some of the best minds from the more developed and from the less developed countries brought together for a continuing study of strategic needs and appraisal of the results of technical assistance programs.

### THE ROLE OF RELIGIOUS GROUPS

As the expanded program is now evolving, it seems clear that religious agencies and institutions will play a minor *direct* role in inter-governmental projects. Religious scruples and governmental patterns of procedure combine to produce this result. This should mean all the more emphasis on the indirect and complementary contributions church and missionary

(*Continued on page 7*)

*—Mr. Fagley is Executive Secretary of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs.*

# A Statement of Principles for World Order

*Drawn up at the Conference on World Order at Rochester, New York, November* 12-13, 1951, *and approved by the Executive Committees of the Canadian and American Councils of the World Alliance.*

1. A basic aim of the churches and all religious groups is the achievement of enduring world peace. It should therefore be given priority in their programs. They should welcome all proposals that are authentically directed toward this end, making sure that they genuinely further the fundamental values we cherish.

2. Religious groups should exert every effort to strengthen the United Nations as the best present means for the attainment of collective security and the development of a world community based on freedom and justice. They should advocate UN membership for all nations that subscribe to the principles of the Charter.

3. The churches and synagogues should work indefatigably for simultaneous reduction of national armaments by all nations, subject to international inventory and inspection, and the creation, as rapidly as possible, of an international police force adequate to meet the threat of aggression anywhere. Until this goal is attained, it will be necessary to rely on such national military power, directed through the UN and regional arrangements, as is necessary to resist aggression. In this situation the churches should assume a measure of responsibility in preparing the minds of the people for the sacrifices which they must be ready to make if the basis of freedom and civilization is to endure.

4. Religious communions and groups have a major responsibility to impress on their people that freedom from war and from the fear of war requires more than political or economic remedies, however important these may be. They must stress the relevance in world affairs of our basic beliefs concerning the nature of man and his relation to God. This common adherence to such directive principles will prove the true cement for any political structure capable of holding the world together.

5. Religious bodies have a responsibility to remind those who look to them for guidance and inspiration that, despite postponement of many of our hopes for a warless world, there is no need for hysterical fear. What we *do* need is sanity, faith and moral stamina. If we really believe in God and in His purpose to establish peace, justice and goodwill, we shall find our strength in our confidence in the ultimate triumph of moral values.

6. Given the imperfections of human nature, force is necessary to restrain lawlessness. Religious groups should unreservedly stand for the supremacy of law and the responsible use of force to execute that law in international affairs. Just as individuals accept the rule of law and police action in the nation to avoid anarchy, so must national sovereignty be exercised in consonance with international law.

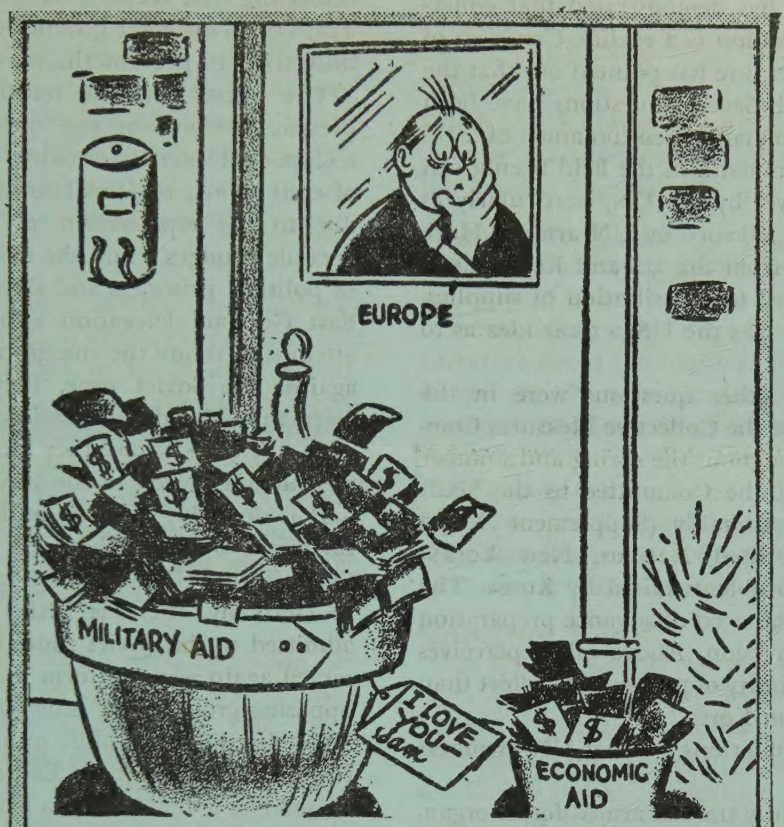
7. Freedom of access to the truth for all peoples is a primary condition of permanent peace. Religious groups have a special duty to bear witness to this faith. They must continue to work to open, as far as possible, channels of communication with all peoples, admitting such criticism of ourselves as may seem valid, seeking to correct policies within our own countries which belie our pretensions, yet at the same time steadfastly resisting imputations which are falsely made.

8. Religious groups should support all sound measures in the national and international field which make possible a better sharing of the good things of life — material, cultural, spiritual. The economically developed nations can assist the underdeveloped nations with capital goods, funds and investment, and the techniques to increase production for the general good of mankind; and can also help them to develop techniques and institutions to combat hunger, ignorance and disease.

9. Religion can be a great unifying force in the world, but it could also become a divisive factor. If the religious bodies themselves set an example of cooperation, avoiding attitudes of superiority and exclusiveness which breed irritation, world unity will be strengthened. The successful maintenance of our freedoms largely depends upon agreement regarding human rights, and this grows in part out of our faith in the natural and moral law. If religious bodies moderate their disagreements, they can throw their united strength behind the common aspects of their faith. They, within themselves and in their joint action, must endeavor earnestly to be free from racial and class prejudices and social barriers in a spirit of true brotherhood and unity of purpose.

10. The responsibility of religious groups is to demonstrate to the whole world the hope of better things to come — peace and harmony based on the sovereignty of God, the reign of law, and goodwill among men.

# FOCUS> *on the Churches' Work for World Order*




Wood in The Richmond News-Leader

**U. S. AID: "A bushel an' a peck."**

In the early post-war years the United States was instrumental in reversing the trend to communism in Western Europe. A simple, imaginative and constructive bit of statesmanship, the Marshall Plan was in a large measure responsible. It gave aid without charity and direction without dictating. It helped people help themselves, without robbing them of their dignity. It gave Europe hope and faith. This economic aid, not the building of military force, turned Western Europe from Communism.

Today the rearmament program threatens to destroy the higher living standards that the European Recovery Program made possible. It is also undermining the confidence and hope of the people of Western Europe. Peoples cannot long have a strong will to resist communism when they are faced with scarcities, inflation and decrease in real income.

To build military strength here and in Europe is undeniably important. But are we not in danger of barricading the front door and allowing communism to come in through the kitchen? What is needed is balance. Given all the arms they can use, the people, if they have neither heart nor faith, will not effectively combat communism. By granting funds to Europe to enable her to produce more of her own materials of war, by placing orders in Europe for armaments and machine parts that the USA could utilize in her national rearmament program, we could alleviate some of the present economic strain on the West.

It is even questionable that the USA should spend as much as $65 billion a year on arms. According to UN statistics, the USA expenditures on arms will be almost equivalent to the entire Russian economic output. It might be wise to take a sixth of our arms budget and use it to aid millions of people to raise their living standards. For the great masses of people will eventually determine whether or not communism will be contained.

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*In the perspective of history, the nation which places primary reliance on military power will sooner or later fall before a nation of superior strength. Armaments alone will never bring peace and justice. True strength is balanced strength. The victory we seek requires the power of spirit.*

—O. Frederick Nolde,
*Director, Commission of the Churches on International Affairs.*

# ON THE INTERNATIONAL SCENE

## Progress on Collective Security

UN action in Korea has demonstrated that collective action against aggression is a reality. Criticism of the UN in its Korean venture has pointed out that the action is far from ideal. Several questions have been raised: Has the UN Command been too much of a US Command? Has the Command in the field been given sufficient policy directives by the UN, particularly as concerns limitations of advance by UN armies? Have member nations, aside from the US and Korea, done their fair share in regard to contribution of supplies, armaments and troops? Has the UN a clear idea as to practical truce terms?

Certainly these and other questions were in the minds of the members of the Collective Measures Committee as it worked throughout the spring and summer months. The report of the Committee to the Sixth Session of the General Assembly (Supplement No. 13 [A1891], 50 cents, United Nations, New York), attempts to meet the problems raised by Korea. The Committee recognizes the need of advance preparation to forestall future aggression. Above all it perceives the necessity of greater unity of purpose and effort than have been in evidence in Korea.

Among the recommendations are that UN members shall:

1. Maintain specially trained armed forces organized and equipped for immediate use by the UN.
2. Do everything necessary to enable them to aid UN forces engaged in collective military action.
3. Make sure that national laws do not conflict with or hinder prompt participation in collective military measures.
4. Seek to obtain arrangements for participation of regional groups (such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization) in repelling aggression.
5. Be ready to cooperate under the coordination of the UN in imposing economic and financial sanctions.

## Unifying Germany

Once again a seemingly insoluble East-West problem has been laid before the General Assembly. The issue of the unification of Germany was brought to UN attention by a proposal to establish a commission to investigate the possibilities of free elections in all of Germany.

Eastern Germany has long claimed to be a champion of unification — a popular stand with nationalistic Germans. The strategy has been to prevent Western Germany from becoming a hard and fast part of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. To counteract this propaganda device, the West has embraced the principle of unification, providing free elections can be assured. When the Western nations introduced the resolution to establish an investigating commission and to invite both East and West Germany to test before the UN, Western Germany agreed with alacri The USSR on legal grounds objected and unsucce fully tried to prevent the move.

The West Germans testified that unification present was out of the question with the curre regime in Eastern Germany. They cited the absen of civil rights; the breakdown of the judicial syste due to the replacement of professional judges "people's judges"; and the existence of large numb of political prisoners and slave laborers. Belatedly East German delegation appeared to testify. In attempt to refute the charges which had been broug against the Soviet zone, they argued that Weste Germany is filled with fascists and war criminals. T issue of free elections, they said, was simply a Weste obstruction placed in the way of unification.

It is doubtful that the unification of Germany w furthered by the debates in the General Assemb Even if the UN sends an investigating commissi to Germany, there is little possibility of its bei admitted to the Soviet zone. But at least the UN H served again as a platform for the propaganda of t opposing groups. The issue has as a result been dra more sharply and public opinion has a better chan to gauge the sincerity of East and West. The Germa themselves will also be in a better position to learn p cisely who really favors a free and united Germany

## Collective Security in Asia

Our natural preoccupation with Korea must n blind us to the fact that in all of Asia there is unre In Thailand a coup has brought into power a milita dictatorship. In Indonesia discontent is widespre and civil war is threatening. In Pakistan the turbule border tribes, encouraged by Afghanistan, are attem ing to set up an independent state and are engaged clashes with Pakistani troops. Tibet has already co under Chinese dominance, and there are signs of similar situation developing in Nepal. The British Malaya are barely holding their own against arm guerillas. The French have as yet failed to defeat t communists' revolt in Indo-China.

India has looked upon itself as spokesman for As Her policy in the UN has been based on the sloga "Asia for the Asians". She might now well ask herse "Asia for *which* Asians?" India is strategically vuln able at many points to aggression. Russian aggressi could come through Afghanistan. Chinese aggressi could come through Nepal, Tibet, or China prop Throughout all of the Far East a balance of pow struggle is in progress between those forces seeking democratic way and the forces embracing totalitari ism. Nehru at some near date may call upon the U for collective action, which he decried in Korea, save India.

# PROGRAM SUGGESTIONS

It is estimated that more than 10 million Koreans have been left destitute and homeless by the Korean war. To keep that figure from being merely a statistic about which, upon reading, most of us feel some uneasiness, religious forces should organize clothing drives through American Relief for Korea. At the same time, programs could be arranged in local organizations that bring into focus the culture of and background data about the Korean people.

## Clothing Drive

American Relief for Korea (ARK) is seeking millions of pounds of clothing. ARK was organized with State Department cooperation, by ten member organizations of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies, many of which have had long years of service in Korea. Its purpose is to coordinate and expand the relief program in Korea. It is suggested that before drives for clothing are started, interested organizations get in touch with local ARK committees which have available promotional material and details about collections and shipment.

All types of clean clothing in good condition are acceptable. Articles on priority list of UN Unified Command are: trousers and overalls, caps and gloves, mittens and mufflers, coats, bath-robes, shirts and sweaters, dresses and skirts, socks and stockings, blankets and bedding, outer clothing and underwear of all kinds and in all sizes for all ages, shoes (low heels) in all sizes and widths. Clothing can be sent pre-paid to the following ARK warehouses:

52-15 Flushing Avenue, Maspeth, N. Y.; 3146 Lucas Ave., St. Louis, Mo.; 10901 Russet St., Oakland, Cal.

Clothing is sorted at ARK warehouses, processed, baled and delivered shipside to US Army transports. Articles are distributed in Korea according to need by the Unified Command.

## Planning a Korean Program

Korean Pacific Press, 1620 Eye Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. has available a good supply of program material, information concerning lecturers, slides and literature about the country. For example, *Songs from Korea* ($1.00) was translated and edited with biographical notes on 55 of Korea's greatest poets. *Folk Songs of Korea* ($1.00) contains words and music of 12 folk songs and the Korean national anthem. To give a glimpse into Korean life, Dorothy Lewis has written short sketches entitled *A Korean Boy's Day, The Year in Korea,* and *Korean Folk Lore.*

## CARE for Korea

Six types of CARE packages to Korea are now available. These are made up according to United Nations Unified Command priority lists and include food, clothing, textile, and wool blanket packages. Packages are $7, $10 and $13. Contributions may be made in any amount to CARE for Korea Committee, 20 Broad Street, New York 5, N. Y.

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## Technical Cooperation in 1952

*(Continued from page 3)*

groups can make to further the high objectives of technical cooperation. Many such contributions have already been made, and opportunities for further service merit major attention by religious groups.

This statement of the Executive Committee of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs suggests a few of the ways suport may be given, and no doubt has wider application than the group to which it addressed:

> Christians and Christian agencies have significant contributions to make in the furtherance of genuine economic and social development. Perhaps their chief task is to help create and sustain the favorable moral climate necessary for sound technical assistance programs. A further task in the more developed countries is to help qualified laymen to find vocations and to accept employment in this field. Missionary agencies, in cooperation with those of the Younger Churches, can also make a greater direct contribution to economic and social development, through the training and commissioning of Christians expert in technical knowledge, through the use in Christian schools and community reconstruction projects of suitable technical assistance materials and through advisory relations to well-conceived secular programs.

In some cases, religious groups can contribute technical skills to technical missions. The methods for combatting illiteracy evolved by Dr. Frank Laubach, which now play an important part in UNESCO's work in fundamental education, provide an example. In most cases, missionary leaders who have intimate knowledge of underdeveloped countries could help to advise technical missions on problems in human relations.

Another method of cooperation might be the distribution through church channels of suitable technical primers. This would help to get popularly written material containing technical information out into the villages where it is so desperately needed. Mission schools might help to train technical agents to carry on extension work in rural areas. Cooperation along these lines would help to solve one of the most difficult problems: how to communicate technical information in areas lacking the means of communication.

Again, religious groups might well devote special attention to the social consequences of technical assistance projects. The governmental agencies are not always alert to the social repercussions of technical innovations.

In these and other ways religious groups can contribute both to their own objectives and to those of a sound international development program.

# SUGGESTED READING

**The Voice of Asia** by James A. Michener. Random House. 1951. 338 pp. $3.50.

This series of interviews with Asians vividly depicts the ferment in the Far East and the changing outlook of the Oriental peoples toward the West.

**My Forty Year Fight for Korea** by Louise Yim. A. A. Wyn. 1951. 313 pp. $3.50.

A vivid autobiographical story, by a dynamic Korean leader, which presents much background about present-day Korea.

**Two Cheers for Democracy** by E. M. Forster. Harcourt, Brace. 1951. 363 pp. $4.00.

About one-third of these essays are political in tone, the others literary; many of the articles reveal pungent and profound insights into our time.

**Law, Liberty and Love** by Columba Cary-Elwes. Devin-Adair. 1951. 256 pp. $4.00.

A valuable analysis of the foundation of European civilization, with particular emphasis on the relationship of law to love. Father Cary-Elwes' book is subtitled: "A Study in Christian Obedience."

**The Christian Understanding of God** by Nels F. S. Ferré. Harper. 1951. 277 pp. $3.75.

This definitive interpretation is the fourth volume in a series on "The Christian Faith". Dr. Ferré, one of the most important theological thinkers of our time, makes a significant contribution in his study of the relation between the historic doctrine of God and modern process philosophy.

**The Scandal of Christianity** by Emil Brunner. Westminster. 1951. 116 pp. $2.00.

A discussion by the noted Swiss theologian of five central Christian doctrines: historical revelation, the triune God, original sin, the mediator and resurrection.

**Education and the Cultural Crisis** by Charles S. Johnson. Macmillan. 1951. 113 pp. $1.75.

A plea for a re-examination of the aims of education in our changing society. Dr. Johnson stresses the need to translate "generalized American and Judaeo-Christian ideals into terms of face-to-face human relationships".

**The Revolt** by Menachem Begin. Henry Schuman. 1951. 386 pp. $4.00.

The moving story of The Irgun, the underground troops who fought so valiantly in Palestine for the re-establishment of Israel.

**Asia's Lands and Peoples** ed. by George B. Cress McGraw-Hill. 1951. 597 pp. $9.00.

A revised edition of an excellent physical and econo geography of the Far East. A valuable reference book.

**The Only War We Seek** by Arthur Goodfriend. P lished for ADA by Farrar, Straus and Young. 1951. pp. $1.00.

A strikingly forceful publication, made up of photogra and brief explanatory text, built around President Trum statement that the only war we seek is the fight aga poverty, disease, hunger and illiteracy.

**The Near East & The Great Powers** ed. by Richard Frye. Harvard University Press. 1951. 214 pp. $3.5

An informative survey of the problems that now face Near East and their significance for all the great power

**My Mission in Israel** by James G. McDonald. Sim and Schuster. 1951. 303 pp. $3.50.

A personal account of Mr. McDonald's record and exp ences as the first USA Ambassador to Israel.

**American Conservatism in the Age of Enterprise** Robert Green McCloskey. Harvard University Pr 1951. 193 pp. $3.25.

An excellent analysis of 19th-century private enterp made clear by a study of three of its spokesmen: Will Graham Sumner, Stephan J. Field, and Andrew Carnegie

**Philosophies of India** by Heinrich Zimmer. Panthe 1951. 687 pp. $6.00.

Lectures and notes by the famed indologian on the y religious and philosophical schools of Indian thought particular value to orientalists.

**A History of Mexico** by Henry Bamford Par Houghton Mifflin. 1950. 446 pp. $5.00.

A revision of one of the basic works on Mexico. Scho yet readable.

## BOOKS RECEIVED

**The Logic of Liberty: Reflections and Rejoinders** by Mic Polanyi. University of Chicago. 1951. 206 pp. $4.00.

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World Alliance News Letter

Vol. XXVIII, No. 1 January, 1952

*The* World Alliance News Letter, *published every month, except July and August, by the Church Peace Union and the American Council of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through Religion, is sent to all members of the World Alliance. Individual memberships are $2.00 a year.*

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World Alliance News Letter
170 East 64th Street
New York 21, N. Y.

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